Serial No.: 09/763,246
Examiner: Hassan A. Phillips
Title: METHOD FOR USING A WHOLE DIGIT CODE TO ASSIGN AN ADDRESS TO A COMPUTER
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REMARKS

Reconsideration is requested in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. Claims 1 and 18 have been revised. Claims 1, 6 and 8-18 remain pending in the application.

Applicants respectfully submit that the revisions in claims 1 and 18 are supported by, e.g., the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 and the first full paragraph from the bottom of page 2 of the specification, among other places. Evidence is set forth in the attached Declaration under 37 CFR §1.132 by Mr. Zhao LIN, a non-inventor declarant. Mr. LIN holds a bachelor degree in Photoelectron. He had been working in the area of network technology, especially in the area of next generation network, for many years. Mr. LIN explained in detail the basis for his conclusion that "a person of ordinary skill [in the art], at the time this application was filed, would have recognized that the 'unique full digital code address (FDCA)' discussed in the specification of the present application 'is adapted to replace IP address-domain name address coding solution" as recited in claims 1 and 18. Also, Mr. LIN indicated that "Based on the description in the Background of the Art, the Summary of the Invention and the Description of the Preferred Embodiment, it is clear to [him] . . . that each FDCA is the real network address and is used on the network layer of the network architecture like an IP address in the Internet." Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the present claims 1 and 18 are supported by the original disclosure.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1, 6 and 8-16 are rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Kelly (US 6,594,254). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Claim 1 requires assigning to a computer a unique full digital code address (FDCA) that is adapted to replace IP address-domain name address coding solutions and identifying the computer in the network only by the FDCA on a network layer.

IP addresses and domain names are conventionally used to identify a computer that is connected to the Internet. An IP address is easy for machines to identify but

difficult for humans to remember. With the expansion of the network, a domain name for identifying an online computer has also become more and more complex and sometimes difficult to remember. See Background of the Art and Summary of the Invention of the specification, among other places. The invention recited in claim 1 provides a simple and alternative manner to browse the Internet, which is easy for a user to remember and administer, while allowing each assigned address of an online computer to be unique. See the second full paragraph on page 3 of the specification, among other places. In addition, the method recited in claim 1 allows assigning not only a fixed static address to each online computer, but also a dynamic address to any temporary online computer. See one of the embodiments in the paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 of the specification, among other places.

More specifically, for example, instead of assigning an online computer with a specific IP address and a conventional domain name, e.g., www.aaa.com, a full digital code address, e.g., 00161212345671, including country code 001, area code 612, telephone number 1234567, and category number 1, may be assigned to replace the IP address, while the conventional domain name is not even necessary because FDCA can be easily memorized and thus can be used directly. In a network using an FDCA address system, each FDCA in such a network is comparable to an IP address in the Internet.

In the Internet, an IP address is the real address and a domain name is built on the IP address system. Each domain name corresponds to an IP address. As a result, people can find the IP address by a Domain Name System (DNS) server if a domain name is available. Like an IP address in the Internet, each FDCA in the network using the FDCA address system is the real network address and will be used on the network layer of the network architecture.

Kelly fails to disclose assigning to a computer a unique full digital code address (FDCA) that is adapted to replace IP address-domain name address coding solutions and identifying the computer in the network only by the FDCA on a network layer, as claimed in claim 1. Rather, Kelly discusses making an email address as a domain name and translating the domain name into an IP address. Kelly, col. 7, line 30 to col. 8, line 8. Kelly also discusses making a telephone number as a part of a domain name and

translating the domain name into an IP address. Kelly, col. 12, lines 10-15 and lines 32-38. However, Kelly fails to disclose using the email address or the telephone number to communicate on the network layer. Nothing in Kelly discloses or teaches assigning a FDCA to each online computer as required by claim 1 so as to identify each online computer on a network layer. Instead, the telephone number in Kelly appears be a part of a domain name for identifying an end user of public switched telephone networks (PSTN). This domain name is then translated into an IP address to be assigned to an online computer. That is to say, the telephone number in Kelly is not a part of an FDCA as required by claim 1.

For at least these reasons, claim 1 is patentable over Kelly. Claims 6 and 8-16 depend from claim 1 and are patentable along with claim 1 and need not be separately distinguished at this time. Applicants are not conceding the relevance of the rejection to the remaining features of the rejected claims.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Claim 17 depends from claim 1 and is patentable over Kelly for at least the same reasons discussed above regarding claims 1 and 8-16. Applicants are not conceding the relevance of the rejection to the remaining features of the rejected claim.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kelly in view of Osaku et al. (US 6,061,738). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. Claim 18 is patentable over Kelly in view of Osaku et al. for reasons similar to those discussed above as to claim 1. Claim 18 requires creating a unique full digital code address (FDCA) that is adapted to replace IP address-domain name address coding solutions for each of the computers in a network. Claim 18 also requires identifying the computers in the network only by the FDCAs on a network layer. Kelly fails to disclose or suggest such method as recited in claim 18. Osaku et al. do not remedy the deficiencies of Kelly. For at least these reasons, claim 18 is patentable over Kelly in

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view of Osaku et al. Applicants are not conceding the relevance of the rejection to the
remaining features of the rejected claim.

In view of the above, favorable reconsideration in the form of a notice of
allowance is respectfully requested. Any questions regarding this communication can be
directed to the undersigned attorney, Rong Yang, Limited Recognition No. L0279, at
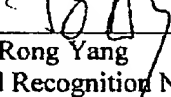(612) 455-3816.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: November 13, 2009

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